

This journal has neither advocated or encouraged Ku Kluxism. On the contrary, in a manner which seemed to us becoming, it has endeavored to show that such organizations had no basis in a well grounded christian feeling or moral principle, and that the practices of them were dangerous in precedent, inexpedient and impolitic, and calculated to retard rather than advance the return of influence to the better classes of the State.

This much we have deemed necessary, merely as preliminary to what we have to say. On our first page, to-day, will be found printed, one of a series of letters, written from Yorkville, by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, known by the name of SULLIVAN, and recently published in the columns of that paper.

We pass over the detail of this letter, with the remark that the amount of truth therein contained may be judged of from the character of the statements to which we shall particularly allude.

This mean slander comes into the midst of a prostrate and helpless people, under the protecting gleam of the bayonet of the usurping power he represents, and writes of them to the world: "The average white man of South Carolina is the poorest specimen of a Christian that I have ever seen on either side of the Atlantic."

Such false and malicious slander and abuse would be unworthy the notice of a respectable journal, were it not published in the columns of a paper whose editor has some reputation for fairness, honesty and truth.

"The poorest specimen," &c., "ignorant," &c.—and yet one of the points upon which the Tribune and its class has harped and continues to harp, is that this people constituted a proud oligarchy, and, with the other Southern States, for more than half a century, dictated the policy and directed the course of the Government.

"The poorest specimen," &c.—and yet (narrowing directly to the point) the people from whom went forth such blunts in the national arena as a CALHOUN and a McDUFFIE, and a CHEVES and a PICKENS, and the host of noble intellects and unswerving men, with which South Carolina shed lustre upon the State and nation through successive years in the past.

"The poorest specimen," &c.—(now that they lie under the tyrant's heel)—and yet too much, intellectually, for all the boasted North to cope with, in the councils of the Government, through years on years of the past!

"Cowardly." And yet, where was the Palmetto Regiment, when Northern troops gave back in confusion, amidst the deadly rattle of Mexican bullets?

"Cowardly." And still brave enough, with their Confederates, to route the British hosts of the "Grand Army" at Manassas, and haul them back, in confusion and dismay, upon points stricken Washington, while a Bismarck feared trembling seized upon Lincoln and his Cabinet, and brought the knees of the mighty North to smite together!

"Cowardly." And yet, with their brethren in arms (shut out from the world) brave enough to fight, and valiant enough to win splendid victories on a hundred battle fields, against the great Government for which this SULLIVAN speaks, and to continue the fight for four long years!

"Cowardly." This miserable slander would never dare utter the word on South Carolina soil, but from behind his column of protecting bayonets. And that he could seek such time and place to insult a brave people, but exhibits in his own nature the brutality and cowardice he attributes to them.

We are opposed to making up these things from the now-sounding members of the past; but like a party, representing a paper like the New York Tribune, comes into our midst, at a time like this, and with lying lips, ends us around, we end up the past as a sufficient vindication from the base aspersion.

A Report to the Courts.

The Columbia Phoenix continues to urge with earnestness "a resort to the courts of the land" to redress our financial grievances and bring the official swindlers to justice. It fixes the responsibility on Scott, Parker, Kimpton and Chamberlain, and advocates legal proceedings against them.

The Baltimore Gazette says: When ex-Governor BULLOCK went on to New York to see if he could not raise sufficient money to cover up his fraudulent issues of bonds, his failure to accomplish his purpose led to his resignation through fear of impeachment if he returned to Georgia.

In like manner, a fraudulent over-issue of South Carolina bonds, took Governor SCOTT, together with some of the State officials, to New York, to ascertain what could be done to avoid the exposure of their doings, which was then impending. But others who had cognizance of his purpose, and were interested in defeating it, gave such information, in regard to the financial operations of the State authorities, as rendered secrecy no longer possible.

South Carolina Frauds.

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With a bold front, Governor SCOTT met promptly the damaging revelations by denying that they were true. He acknowledged that bonds to the amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars had been printed in New York; but declared that only thirteen millions of them had been issued.

This statement, so confidently made, was well calculated to reassure anxious holders of South Carolina bonds. But, somehow or other, their doubts were not dispelled. They had been told that the entire funded debt of South Carolina in 1867 was less than five millions and a half of dollars; and that when the floating debt was also funded the total debt of the State would not exceed ten millions.

Since then, according to Governor SCOTT's statement in New York, the debt has been increased to thirteen millions. That was really, he said, only some two weeks ago, the gross amount of the State debt. Still, people were not satisfied, and to avoid being importuned for further explanations, Governor SCOTT hastily left New York, and a few days afterwards, was reported to be back again in South Carolina.

And now we learn that his facts and his figures were both false. At Columbia, on Monday last, he confessed to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the same paper in which his previous statement appeared, that he "had reason to fear that there has been a fraudulent issue in New York of a considerable amount of South Carolina bonds made by the State Treasurer—PARKER—through the financial agent—KIMPTON."

He expressed the opinion that bonds that had been converted into "new conversion bonds" had been resold, instead of cancelling them. He was further of the belief, he said, that if any of the seven per cent. bonds of 1869 are still in the market, they are fraudulent. "The same is true," he said, "of \$700,000 of land commission bonds, and of \$500,000 of bonds issued in October, 1868, to pay interest on the public debt, which were not properly printed, and should have been replaced by new bonds signed by him for the purpose."

The imputation cast by Governor SCOTT upon PARKER, the State Treasurer, has drawn from the latter a statement of what he assumes to be the whole amount of the State debt. He puts it at \$10,806,908 98, or nearly three millions more than Governor SCOTT estimated it at whilst in New York. PARKER adds, with a malicious thrust at SCOTT, that his books will show that "all official statements heretofore made have been intentionally erroneous, and made with a view to deceive."

The antecedents of this man PARKER afford a striking illustration of the general character of the State officials in reconstructed and Radical ridden South Carolina. Before the war he kept a bar at Haverhill, Massachusetts; but subsequently entered the army. When the war was brought to a close he settled, as did many other carpet-baggers of a similar kind, at Charleston, "where he opened," says the Nation, "another grocery."

Of course, with the white people disfranchised, and the black in the ascendancy, he speedily became a politician, and by negro votes was made an Alderman. Having thus adopted a more lucrative profession, he failed in business, and compromised with his creditors at the rate of thirty cents on the dollar. Shrewdness of this kind soon made him conspicuous. With ignorant negro constituents at his back, and a great reputation for loyalty, he became State Treasurer, and in the course of a few years, blossomed from a bankrupt into a millionaire.

With such carpet-baggers as SCOTT, and PARKER, and HUBLEY, and WHITMORE, and BOWEN exercising political control over unhappy South Carolina, can it be any wonder, as the correspondent of the New York Tribune undertakes to inform us, that the "financial condition of the State is confessedly bad?" The only marvel at all, to our thinking, is that any one should suppose it could possibly be otherwise.

The Sumter Book Store has large elegant Picture Cards, Portfolios, Fancy Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Motto Caps and Mugs, Photograph Albums, beautiful gift (clasp) Bibles, and many other things suitable for gifts.

The Legislature (!) of South Carolina met at Columbia yesterday at 12 o'clock.

Large droves of Tennessee hogs have passed through Greenville.

The Grand Duke Alexis at Washington.

The Grand Duke Alexis at Washington, on Saturday last, was a visit from the Russian Prince—the Grand Duke Alexis, and his suite.

One o'clock in the day was the hour selected for the royal display. At this hour the carriages arrived, containing the Duke and Minister Catacazy, Admiral Paissiot, Counsellor of State, W. F. Maubin, and Count Olsonoff; Count Shouvaloff, Gen. Gerloff, Dr. Gudein, Lieutenant Tonder and Mr. Sherhoff of his suite.

The Duke's uniform was a short blue frock coat with golden epaulets, sword and pale blue sash over his shoulder. His suite were all dressed in the uniforms of their rank, elaborately trimmed and decorated.

His Imperial Highness, Ulysses I, and Cabinet, also appeared in glittering dress. Mrs. Grant and her suite were also gorgeously decked. She, with her daughter Nellie and Miss Bessie Sharp, were dressed in demitulle—black silk with point lace collar and sleeves—and bright colored ribbons. Mrs. Akeman appeared in black silk train and bonnet, with maroon trimmings. Mrs. Delano wore black velvet, black lace shawl and pink ribbons and head dress—Mrs. Sharpe apple green silk with train.

Mrs. Grant was "supported" by these ladies as her "Court," and bore strong external resemblance to a woman of royal blood, bearing certain signs infallible, which show she is a Russian.

They were received in the blue parlor, Grant and the Duke being first presented, then his Cabinet and the Russian suite. Then the whole were escorted by "His Imperial Highness" to the red parlor, and there presented by him to the ladies. The introductions were attended with hand-shaking, and the greetings seemed to be cordial. In the red parlor these introductions became more general, and soon a considerable buzz of voices ensued, mixed with French and English, which lasted for about fifteen minutes, when the Duke and his suite withdrew. Reentering their carriages, they returned immediately to the residence of Minister Catacazy.

The Duke left Washington on Friday, to visit the Naval School at Annapolis, and from there went to New York on Saturday, where a grand reception was arranged for him, and the usual amount of "running after" a titled foreigner, no doubt took place. And thus American people, and especially those of the North, belittle themselves, before the civilization of the age.

Grant's proclamation, supplemented by Scott's, calls upon the people of South Carolina to observe to-morrow, (Thursday, 30th) as a day of thanksgiving. Never probably did the proclamation of the head of a great people, in which Almighty God was invoked, seem so like a mockery as this: "Treading their liberties in the dust, beneath the heel of his military power—scattering desolation and dismay among hundreds of quiet and frugal homes—dragging our people to dungeons, without form of law, and in gross violation of their great Magna Charta of rights—setting aside every principle of 'good will toward men,' he calls upon them to assemble themselves together, and give thanks! Thanks they may and should give to God continually for much; but among all christians, there is some fitness of person and character in those who lead them to a Throne of Heavenly Grace.

To follow the lead of some peep in prayer, would be little less than sacrilege, and this seems a case in point.

"An Aged Clergyman," who writes in the Phoenix of the 25th inst., suggests that the people of the State observe the day as one of "humiliation and prayer," that He who holds in His hands the sceptre of universal dominion, and to whom all kings and rulers are subject, and whose high prerogative it is to deliver the oppressed, will look down upon this afflicted State, and vouchsafe her a speedy deliverance from all the oppressions of wicked men.

With the Phoenix, we approve the suggestion, and wish it had been made at an earlier day.

The Ku Klux Trials.

We learn from the Phoenix of the 26th that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and Judge BOND arrived at Columbia, on the day previous—Mr. JOHNSON as one of the counsel for the Ku Klux prisoners, and Judge BOND to preside with Judge BRYAN at the trial, the Court being ordered to commence its sittings on Monday last.

We shall keep our readers advised, from time to time, of the proceedings, which will be looked for with the deepest interest; and may God defend the right.

By later accounts, we learn that the Court—Judges BOND and BRYAN presiding—convened at 11 o'clock Monday-morning. Full juries of Grand and Petit Jurors, from various portions of the State answered to their names. Some question of irregularity in the drawing arose and the Court was adjourned until Tuesday.

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MARRIED.

November 18, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. L. Shafter, Mr. THOMAS D. McLEOD to Miss MARTIE E. YOUNG, both of Sumter County, S. C.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, 1871, at the Episcopal Church, Greenville, S. C., by Rev. Dr. M. T. Boies, W. T. CROSWELL, Jr., of Sumter, S. C., to MARY E., daughter of T. C. Gower, Esq., of the former place.

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COMMERCIAL.

Sumter Market, November 28. Cotton. The market has been characterized by spirit during the past week.

We note the receipt of two hundred bales, and quotations as we go to press, at 15 to 17 cents. BACON—C. R. Sides, 12@100; Sides, 12@100. LARD—15@100. FLOUR—per bbl. \$3.00@3.12. COFFEE—Java, 40@45; Laguayra, 35; Rio, 30. SALT—\$2.25@2.50. SUGAR—P. R. 12 1/2; C. 15; B. 16; A. 16 1/2. CRUSHED, 20. CORN—\$1.20@1.25. GOSHEN BUTTER—25@40. HAGING—Various Brands, 25@27. TIES—\$8@10. LIVERPOOL—Cotton, 92d. NEW YORK—Cotton, 19 1/2. BALTIMORE—Cotton, 18 1/2. CHARLESTON—Cotton, 18 1/2. WILMINGTON—Cotton, 18.

Survivors of the War. In accordance with a resolution passed by a Preliminary Meeting, Survivors of the late Confederate Army and Navy, resident in the County of Sumter, are requested to meet at Sumter, on the first Wednesday in December next, for the purpose of forming a branch organization of the "State Survivors' Association."

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